Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1605.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

On Saturday evening, Nov. 4, '97, at 8 o'clock, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe,

	dols.	cts.
1 Note drawn by James Greenleaf in favour of and endorſed by Edward Fox, dated 9th Auguſt, 1796, due 11th October laſt,	1,300	
3 do. drawn by ſaid James Greenleaf in favor of and endorſed by Edward Fox dated 5th Auguſt, 1796, at 4 months date, 1 payment dols. 2681 13, 1681 14, and 2681 14, amount together	8043	41
3 do. do. of ſame date, drawn and endorſed as aforeſaid, payable in eight months, payments, dols. 2693 75 each, amount together	8081	25
3 do. do. of ſame date, drawn and endorſed as aforeſaid, payable in 12 months' payments, dols. 2693 75 each, amount together	8,081	25
	25505	91
1 draft drawn by Robert Morris on John Nicholſon, dated 28th May, 1796, at 12 months	5000	
1 do. drawn as aforeſaid, at two years	5000	
1 do. drawn by John Nicholſon, on Robert Morris, dated 28th May, 1796, at 3 years	5000	
1 do. drawn as aforeſaid, at 4 years	5000	
	20,000	

The ſaid drafts are ſecured by ſhares in the North America Land Company and endorſed by James Greenleaf.

1 Note dated Boſton, 18th May, 1795, drawn by Thomas Dawes, jun. in favor of Thomas Greenleaf, payable 1ſt January, 1798, endorſed by Daniel Greenleaf, Henry Newman and James Greenleaf 2250

1 do. dated Boſton, 18th Nov. 1995, drawn by Daniel Greenleaf, in favour of Thomas Dawes, jun. payable 1ſt Jan. 1798, endorſed by Thomas Greenleaf, Henry Newman, and James Greenleaf 6500

3 Notes, dated Boſton, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn by Benjamin Haſkell, in favour of James Greenleaf, payable 1ſt January, 1799, endorſed by ſaid James Greenleaf and Nahum Fay, dols. 5500 1500—1000 8000

3 do. dated Boſton, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn and endorſed as aforeſaid, payable 1ſt Jan. 1800, one payment, dols. 6200, 5000, 4000 15200

One bond, Zachariah Cox to James Greenleaf, and aſſigned by him, dated the 21ſt March, 1795, in the ſum of ten thouſand dollars, conditioned for the conveyance of 25000 acres of Land, near the town of Frederica in Glyn county and ſtate of Georgia, the ſaid bond full due.

John Connelly, auctioneer.

Oct. 28.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 13th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling plantation of ALEXANDER PORTER, Eſq. deceaſed, in the Hundred and County of New-Caſtle,

All the Stock of the ſaid Farm,

Conſiſting of horſes fit for draught or ſaddle, colts, fat cattle, milch cows, calves, ſeveral pairs of large and valuable oxen. Sheep and hogs (all the horned cattle and ſheep, being of a very large and fine breed) and alſo carts, harrows, ploughs, and other farming utenſils, together with a variety of houſehold furniture.

The conditions of Sale will be made known, at the time and place aforeſaid.

Mary Porter, Admrx.

New Caſtle Hundred, State of Delaware, Oct. 20, 1797.

☞ All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Alexander Porter, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſame, to produce them duly authenticated, for ſettlement.

Oct. 30. dtS.

Juſt arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and For Sale by the ſubſcribers, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

612 hogſheads, 82 tierces, 523 barrels, 646 bags } of Prime Coffee

Willings' & Francis.

Oct. 28. §

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE ſubſcribers inform their friends and cuſtomers in town and country, that their ſtores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the preſent appearance of the prevailing diſorder have reaſon to hope, their friends may ſhortly come to the city with perfect ſafety. By ſeveral late arrivals, numbers have received freſh ſupplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobſon,*
Wiltberger and Smith,	*Thomas Ryerſon,*
Alex Biſſland and Co.	*T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co.*
Owen & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*

Benjamin & J. Johnſon.

Oct. 14

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on leaſe for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

For SAVANNAH,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Swift Packet,

Patrick Gribbin, *Maſter.*

NOW lying at Smith's wharf, above Race-ſtreet. Is handſomely accommodated for paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or at No. 95, South Front-ſtreet, or of the ſubſcribers,

N. & J. Frazier.

Oct. 28. dtf

For St. Thomas's,

THE DANISH BRIG

Prince Frederick,

Francis Geolſi, *Maſter.*

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain, or to *JOSEPH SIMS.*

Oct. 28. §6t

For London,

THE SHIP

JEAN,

Daniel M'Pherſon, *Maſter.*

TO ſail with all convenient ſpeed—a conſiderable part of her cargo being already engaged.

For terms of Freight or Paſſage, apply to

Roſs & Simſon.

Oct. 27. 6

For LONDON,

THE SWEDISH SNOW

Guſtaf Adolphz,

Capt. CHS. WM. RAMPE;

Expected to ſail in all the preſent month—A few tons of Goods are wanted on Freight, and will be taken on moderate terms, if ſpeedy application is made. Apply to

Peter Blight.

Back of his new buildings, Dock-ſtreet.

Oct. 19. §

For Freight or Charter,

The Daniſh Brig

Abel Catherina,

Burthen about 160 tons.

THIS veſſel is now ready to receive on board a cargo, and may be diſpatched to any port in Europe or the Mediterranean in eight days.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to the ſubſcriber. JAMES YARD.

Oct. 19. dtct

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG

SUKEY,

Iſaac Vredenburg, Maſter;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms pleaſe to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-ſtreet.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 buſhels of Timothy Seed
150 caſes of Claret, firſt quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

Sept. 29. dtf

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Maſter,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are alſo for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

Juſt publiſhed,

And to be ſold at the Bookſtores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-ſtreet; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and W. Young, corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets,

An accurate Syſtem of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, conciſe, and eaſy manner.
2. The extraction of the ſquare root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to caſt up the contents of lands.
5. Field ſurveying.

The whole being performed without the uſe of ſcale and compaſſes, on a table of logarithms. In which is given ſome account of the variation of the needle, and the cauſes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

Auguſt 1. 2aw2w

Lately Publiſhed,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

A Collection of Papers on the ſubject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years paſt.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramſay, Monſon, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 15. 5t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Juſt received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-ſtreet, a freſh ſupply of

Genuine Balſam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botaniſt procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is conſidered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is alſo of ſingular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may alſo be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second-ſtreet, and T. STIFF, 55, New-ſtreet, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having obſerved the happy effect of the medicine, (ſeveral caſes of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large ſupply, a part of which he has juſt received.

Auguſt 3. 1aw3w

Samuel & Miers Fiſher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouſe, No. 27, Dock Street, a freſh aſſortment of Woolen and other goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have alſo for Sale,

Liſbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks.

Aſſorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

TO BE LET—At a moderate Rent,

The principal part of a HOUSE,

WITHIN a ſhort diſtance of the Coffee-houſe, which has been occupied for the laſt four months, conſiſting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dreſſing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a ſmall family. None need apply but thoſe who are reſpectable and regular. Inquire at the office of this Gazette.

Oct. 24 dtf

TENERIFFE WINE.

LANDING at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, TENERIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and half pipes, for ſale by *JAMES YARD.*

Oct. 10. co8t

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Convenient well finiſhed Brick Tenement, with a cook houſe and other out houſes, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on Weſt-ſtreet, and extends through the ſquare to Paſture-ſtreet, on which is erected a ſtable and carriage houſe.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

City Commiſſioners Office,

Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notifyed that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Germantown, 12th Sept. 1797. } d1aw

From Marſeilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swediſh barque Guſtavus Adolphus, from Marſeilles, conſiſting of the following articles, is diſcharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogſheads
Ditto, in caſes
Frontigniac Wine, in caſes of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a ſuperior quality, in baſkets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigreaſe
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and ſhort white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madraſs
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Oſtrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in ſorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Madeira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by

James Yard,
No. —, South Fourth-ſtreet.

Oct. 6. d3w

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,

From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do. }

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

Boſton, Sept 30, 1797. O 4—2aw6w

Meſſrs. Timothy and Maſon, Charleſton; Meſſrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Meſſrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Meſſrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Meſſrs. Hudſon & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requeſted to inſert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Preſent John Hall, Sec'ry. } of land office
Francis Johnſton, R. G. }
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. }

Nicholas Bettinger, *Verſus* Samuel Cunningham.

In this caſe the proof of ſervice of notice being inſufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newſpapers weekly, for at leaſt eight weeks to the heirs or aſſignees of Samuel Cunningham deceaſed, to atttend the board on the firſt Monday in November next, to ſhew cauſe why a patent ſhould not iſſue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in queſtion.

(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. *1aw8w.

At the Federal Blaſt Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR ſuperiority conſiſts in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers caſt in ſand, or clay moulds. Theſe patent rollers are caſt in iron moulds, previouſly heated, and will be found to be more denſe, ſolid and durable than any rollers heretofore uſed. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immedaitely fit for uſe, and from their accuracy, run with leſs friction, and require leſs water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Meſſrs. Thatcher and Hayward

Boſton, Aug. 31. Sept. 19.——§6.

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commiſſioners for the Diſtrict of Southwark have removed their hall to the houſe formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, Chriſtian at in the corner of Fifth ſtreet. Oct. 2.

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their ſtore to No. 54, *South Front ſtreet*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are juſt imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 6

Now Landing,

At SIMS' Wharf, from on board the ſhip *Commerce*, captain CHAMBERLAIN, from *Port au Prince*,

35 hogſheads of SUGAR
84 do. MOLASSES
4 tierces do.

FOR SALE, BY
Philips, Cramond, & Co.

Oct. 27. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

Oct. 27. §

Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-ſtreet,

HAVE received a ſupply of Seaſonable GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

For Sale by
JOHN NIXON & Co.

Oct. 26. d2w.

To Gentlemen who intend ſpending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The ſituation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſks
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Coramon German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs

Aug. 29—2aw

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in caſes
Juſt received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies*, on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound, Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

Imported in the lateſt arrivals from Amſterdam and Hamburg, and for ſale by

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Platillas	Ruſſia and Dutch ſailcloth
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Brown rolls	Coffee mills
Umbrellas	Braſs kettles
Hair ribbons	Scythes and ſtraw knives
Black and white laces	Toys aſſorted in boxes

Beſt Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 19, Cheſnut-ſtreet. July 19.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31.

A CHARGE

To the Grand Juries of the counties of Allegheny, &c. Published at the request of the Grand Jury of Allegheny county.

[*Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.*]

But, while it may be admitted, that a competent government has been established for the United States, and for this state; and while it may be admitted, that this state is sufficiently subdivided into inferior districts, it may yet remain a proper subject of inquiry, whether a competent government has been provided for the inferior districts into which this state is subdivided; and whether this is not a subject proper for legislative consideration: And this subject is the more open for discussion, as, if any new provision be proper, no extraordinary convocation of the people, nor any alteration of the constitution is necessary, to effect it; but it may be accomplished by the ordinary exercise of legislative authority.

It may not however be improper, for a moment, to suspend this enquiry, in order just to mention, that there is another division of the state with a view to elections. Several counties sometimes compose one district, for the purpose of choosing one or more senators in the assembly or representatives in congress.

Now, I believe, every county is subdivided into election districts, each composed of one or more townships, or parts of townships, within the bounds of which, all the inhabitants meet at one place, to elect, their county, state, or federal officers.

The powers of government are usually divided into three kinds, legislative, judicial, and executive; and I consider it as essential, that, not only the whole territory, but every division or district, into which it is divided, possess, within itself, full authority of the legislative, judicial, and executive kind, under the controul, when any of its regulations or acts have a more extensive tendency, of the superior district or jurisdiction, which may be affected by them.

The authority of the government of the United States, extending over the whole territory of our federate republic, is defined in the constitution of the United States. The authority of the government of Pennsylvania, one of the districts or members of the United States, extending over the whole of this district, is defined in the constitution of this state. I do not take upon me to suggest any improvement in the federal or state government; but proceed to enquire, whether a competent government has been provided for the counties and townships, into which this state is divided and subdivided.

The United States is a corporation. Each state is a corporation. But it has not yet been expressly declared, that every county, and every township, is also a corporation. This I think essential to be done.

The authority resembling the legislative, for the county, is vested chiefly in the county commissioners, who are authorised to impose and apply such sums of money, as are necessary for the public service and benefit of their respective counties.* This authority seems to be ample, and I think it proper, that the commissioners have compleat legislative authority, to direct the internal taxes and improvements of the county. Besides their present authority, they ought also to have power, to declare any navigable streams, within their counties, to be public highways, and to prescribe where and how roads shall be made and kept up at the expence of the county. The manner of their exercising this authority may be regulated by law, and, like other authorities, in all proper cases, submitted to the controul of the judiciary.

The commissioners come into office generally unexperienced in their duty, and, not seldom, with strong prejudices against a right exercise of their authority; and before they have overcome their prejudices, or learnt their duty, their authority expires. Thus the office of commissioners is too often filled, not with intelligence and public spirit, but with ignorance and obstinacy; and the improvement and prosperity of the counties are greatly obstructed. This might be remedied, by doubling the time of their appointment, and electing only once in every two years; unless it were thought proper, to double also the number of commissioners, and elect one yearly.

The county judiciary is established by the constitution of the state on a respectable footing. The legislature has not yet thought proper, though they have the example of the courts of the United States, for this purpose, to vest the courts with what is called chancery powers. This is an essential improvement yet necessary, and easily to be effected in the judiciary department. I consider it as another defect in the county judiciary, that their records may, before judgment, be removed out of the county. All the purposes of uniformity might be effected, by making the supreme court, as to other counties, while it sits in Philadelphia, a court for the decision of points of law only, without any jury process; and by directing, that one or more of the judges of the supreme court, or with the president of the county court, should, at stated terms, and at least once in every year, hold a circuit in each county, for the trial of all cases removed from the county court into this circuit court. Judgments of the county courts might be examined in the circuit court on writs of error; and judgments of the circuit court, in the supreme court, which composed as is now the court of errors and appeals, should be the court of last resort in this state.

The executive officers of the judicial authority are sheriffs, coroners, &c.

* 1 *St. L.* 212.

The commissioners have power to appoint a clerk. This is an officer essentially necessary to a proper execution of their trust. Their proceedings ought to be accurately recorded, and their books and papers deposited in a safe public office, under the care of their clerk.

A county treasurer is also appointed by the commissioners, for the receipt of all the county and state money. He also ought to have a safe public office, and keep public books. For the collection of public taxes, the system of township officers ought to be applied to.

The system of township government, as the least important, has been the least attended to; and it is from the improvement of it, not only as it concerns the several townships, but as part of the general system, that the chief benefit which I have in view will arise.

At present there is no general authority in a township, analogous to that of county commissioners. The care of the roads is committed to supervisors, and the care of the poor to overseers. And for these several purposes, they have severally the authority of imposing, applying, collecting and expending the township taxes.

The judiciary authority is vested in a justice or justices of the peace, acting singly, and in an unsolemn and domestic way.

Constables execute the process and decrees of the township judiciary. But between the time of arresting a defendant, on a warrant for a debt, and the time of hearing before the justice, it is not provided what the constable shall do with his prisoner. Other inconveniences might be mentioned.

Assessors and collectors are employed in proportioning and levying the county taxes.

I would have the township administration new modelled, so as to render it competent to all township purposes, and auxiliary to those of the county, the state, and the union.

Every township ought to be a little state, with its legislative, judiciary, and executive; a corporation, with complete powers for the government of all its internal concerns, under such regulations and controul as may be thought proper. And there ought to be a town-house in each township, at which the different authorities of township administration ought to be exercised. Annexed to this there ought to be a town jail. Around the town-house would naturally grow a small village, which, being under the eye of the township authority, would be better regulated, and more remarkable for decency of manners than country villages, without such superintendance, too often are. There the country manufacturers would naturally be collected, and much improve each other. And much time, now wasted in travelling from one to another would be saved.

The legislative authority of the township ought to be vested in township commissioners, appointed like county commissioners, and like them having full authority to impose and appropriate such sums of money as are necessary for the improvement and benefit of the township. They ought, for example, to have power to declare what roads shall be laid out and maintained at the township expense; to direct the regulation of fences; to provide for the support and employment of the poor, if they shall continue to be a township charge; and, without multiplying instances, to do all things necessary for the public benefit of the township.

It has been proposed to the legislature to employ and maintain the poor at the expense of the county. Several objects, now committed to the care of the townships, might be distributed, according to their magnitude, to the superior districts. There might be hospitals or work-houses for each county, supported by the county; for each state, supported by the state; and for the United States, supported by the United States. There might be roads, supported by the county; roads, supported by the state; and roads, supported by the United States. Other objects of public care might be, in like manner, distributed to the jurisdiction affected by them, in proportion to their importance.

Every man must have had occasion to regret, that the dignity of the judicial branch of government is sometimes not well supported, in the domestic and unsolemn manner in which the township judicial authority is exercised. For the improvement of it, I would recommend, that though justices may issue warrants or other original process, at their own houses, or as occasion requires, and may there examine any incidental question; yet that the justice, and if there be more than one, the justices, of the township should meet and hold a township court, for trying and determining causes in the town-house, and at stated times or court days. Every warrant or summons, issued for any debt or demand, by any justice in the township, ought to be made returnable at the town-house, on the next court day, and the matter there heard by the justice or justices in the town court.

At the meeting of this court, every justice of the township ought openly to return into court all his domestic official proceedings, relative to convictions, or any other part of his jurisdiction.

When a constable has received from a justice, or from the town court, any process, he will proceed to execute it. When he has arrested a defendant on a warrant for debt, he ought to have authority, like the sheriff, if bail for his appearance at the next town court be not given, to commit him for safe custody to the town jail. Before the sitting of the court on each court-day, the constable should return all his process at the town-house.

A clerk ought to be appointed in each township to receive all the returned process from the constable, and all the domestic proceedings from the justice or justices, enter them in a book, and keep a record of all the proceedings of the town court. This would prevent many irregularities in the proceedings of justices, from which parties before them now suffer not a little. The same clerk ought also to be a clerk to the township commissioners, and record all their proceedings.

All taxes in the township may be collected by the constable, and paid over to a township treasurer, whose duty it should be to pay over all county taxes to the county treasurer, whose duty it should be to pay over all state taxes to the state treasurer.

The application and expenditure of the money raised for the use of the poor, the roads, &c. may be entrusted with officers appointed for that purpose.

Every county town ought of course to be a borough, and every borough ought to have a separate government, for its internal concerns, on the plan of a township, modelled to its peculiar circumstances.

This township administration might be applied to various useful purposes.

1. The township commissioners and justices sitting together for that purpose, might have power to fix on the place, where a town-house and jail should be built, and direct their building.

2. To them also might be assigned the duty of fixing the number of taverns in the township, and recommending proper persons for licences to keep taverns.

3. Public instruction is a public duty: and the constitution of this state has directed the legislature to provide for the establishment of schools. As various grades of schools are necessary, universities, colleges, academies, and schools commonly so called; the establishment and direction of them may be committed to the administration of the respective territory or district. There may be schools established for the United States, for each state, for each county, and for each township.—The township schools may be established by the township commissioners and justices, and taxes for their establishment, and, if necessary, for their support, be imposed by the commissioners.

Religion, as a part of public instruction, and an essential suppor of government, well deserves public attention and authority, to support its ministration: and public authority might be exerted in this part of public instruction, in the same manner, as in the case of schools.

Public instruction, in these two articles, may, to some, appear more exceptionable, than any other point stated in the system proposed. But I am persuaded, that, in proportion as prejudice is subdued, and the attention fixed to the subject, its importance will manifest itself. What is man without instruction! And how slender is your hold on his mind without religion!

4. An important use might be made of this township administration, in conducting elections, one of the most interesting transactions in the administration of the government.

It has been remarked, that large assemblies are apt to be tumultuous; and, therefore, and for the convenience of the electors, counties have been divided into election districts. But, from the method of conducting elections, many evils arise.—There is no uniformity, nor solemnity, nor regularity, nor, sometimes, honesty, in their management. The election officers are often unskilful in that, or any kind of business; and the places where the elections are holden, are altogether unfit for a proper or accurate manner of holding them. So that, as they are now holden, it would be much better, that there were no division of a county into election districts, and that all the electors assemble at the court house, where there would be more means, and, from the habit of solemnity, a greater chance for an accurate and regular election, than at the place of district election. The inconvenience of the places of election, and the want of skill and care in election officers, occasion many errors and frauds in the election. It has even happened, that the election officers have not been sworn, till the election was over; and it is notorious, that they take no pains to enquire, whether those, who offer their votes, are qualified as electors. It ought to be remembered, that election is a part of the administration of the government; and, for a man not qualified as an elector, to exercise this duty, is to usurp sovereign powers. For this reason, the law of Athens punished with death a stranger, or unqualified person, who interfered in the assemblies of the people. And the introduction of a great number of strangers among the citizens of Rome, Montesquieu considers as one the causes of the ruin of that republic.*

Elections might be, at the same time, convenient, regular, small, and solemn, if every township or borough were declared a separate election district, and the electors of that district were required to meet at the town house, and give in their votes, under the inspection of the township commissioners and justices, who, or as many of them as should attend, should conduct the election. The township clerk, with an assistant appointed for the purpose, by the attending commissioners and justices, should, under their inspection, enter the names of the voters in a list, cast up the votes, and minute all the proceedings of the election. The solemnity of the place and the officers, from the habit of the transaction of important business, would secure a regular and solemn election. The multiplicity of districts would discourage intrigue; the present authority, and the vicinity of the jail, would repress tumult; and the smallness of the district would enable the electors, in the greatest number, and in one day, to choose all their officers, for the township, the county, the state, and the United States.

To prevent unqualified persons from voting, it ought to be required, that all the citizens in each township qualified to vote, shall, at some township court previous to their offering their votes, have their right to vote examined by the justice or justices, and their names inscribed, by the clerk, in a roll of electors, to be kept by him, digested in an alphabetical order; and, that no vote shall be received at any election, from any man, whose name is not inscribed on the election roll of the township: Without this, or a similar regulation, I see no effectual and convenient precaution against unqualified persons intruding themselves into our elections.

When the election is finished and ascertained, the result of it, so far as respects township officers, ought to be recorded by the town clerk; and a copy of it, certified by him, be transmitted to the county court, and to the county commissioners, to be inserted also in their records. So far as it respected officers of the county, the state, and the United States, it would be, as now, transmitted to the county town, and disposed of as the law directs.

Together with the result of the township election, a copy of the minutes of proceedings, as also of the roll of electors, the names of the election officers, the list of voters, the number of votes for each officer and candidate, certified by the town clerk, should also be transmitted to the county town, and after careful examination, deposited in the commissioners office.

Other advantages might be stated, or occur in experience, from the township organization. The principles of this plan might be varied and improved. The county commissioners and judges might have authority to alter the arrangements of the townships, and, from time to time, enlarge or lessen any of them. And it deserves consideration, whether, in each township, there ought not to be a select body of militia, whose peculiar duty it should be, to support the laws,

* *Spirit of Laws* l. 2. c. 2.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, August 24.

The following curious Letter has been published on the death of the Duke of Orleans, the Abbe Fauchet, and some Girondines, signed by Lothringer:

"*Thaun, in the Department of the Upper Rhine, July* 21, 1797.

"I this moment, Sir, leave a prison where I have been confined for having retracted the oath of 1791, and for having made such recantation of it as was sufficient, according to the Constitutional Schism, to have seduced all the world. On my return home I found a letter from you dated on the 25th April last, which the fear of doing me an injury had prevented from being sent to me in the prisons of Epinal. I hasten to reply to it.

"With respect to the Duke of Orleans, you may inform the Duchess his very respectable and pious spouse, and who deserved a more happy husband, that I received a letter from Fouquier Tinville, formerly the public accuser of the infamous Revolutionary Tribunal, directing me to administer the last offices of our religion to the Duke of Orleans. Arrived at the prison of the Conciergerie, I found him disposed to confess very fully, but a drunken man, whose name I do not know, and who was condemned to suffer with them, for having, I believe, thrown bread into the common sewer, prevented his doing so by the horrid blasphemies which in his drunkenness and his despair he poured forth against religion and its servants. It was in vain that the guards attempted to silence him till at length by great Providence, the drunken man fell asleep just as the Executioners had arrived.

"The Duke of Orleans asked me if I was the German Priest whom the wife of the keeper of his prison had mentioned to him, and whether I entertained good religious principles. I told him that having been seduced by the Bishop of Lydda, I had taken the oath; that I had long repented of it, and that I had never for a moment changed my religious principles, and that I was only waiting for a favourable opportunity to retract the oath. The Duke then knelt down before me, and asked me if he had yet time enough left to make a general confession.—I told him that he had, and that no one had a right to interrupt him; on which he made a general confession of the whole of his life. After having confessed, he asked me with a penitence really supernatural, whether I believed that God would receive him into the number of the elect; I proved to him by passages and examples from the Holy Scriptures, that his noble repentance, his heroic resolution, his faith in the infinite mercy of God, and his resignation to death would infallibly save him. "Yes," said he, "I die innocent of the crime of which I am accused; may God forgive my Judges as I forgive them. I have indeed deserved death in order to expiate my sins. I have contributed to the death of an innocent person, and thas has been my bane; but he was too good not to forgive me; God will join us both with St. Louis." I am not able to express how much I was edified by his noble resignation, his affliction and his supernatural desire to suffer every thing in this and the other world for the expiation of his sins, of which he asked for a second and final absolution at the foot of the scaffold.—Of these particulars you may confidently assure the Duchess.

"With respect to the bishop of Lydda, I have nothing to add, except that he told me at the commencement of the *foi disant* civil constitution of the clergy, but also the doctrines which he preached in his club, called the Iron Mouth, respecting the Agrarian law, the Franklin oath, &c. and that he professed the Roman Catholic and Apostolical religion. This circumstance occasioned murmurs among the guards who were present, who told me aloud that I should be guillotined as well as him. The Abbe Fauchet, after having made his confession, heard himself that of Sillery.

"Of the twenty-one deputies, there were seven who made their confessions to me, viz. Duparet, Gaudien, Fauchet, Beauvais, Le Hardi and Vagier; I do not recollect the name of the seventh.

"Brissot, whom I knew, did not make any confession, but I remember that the others having asked him whether he believed in an eternal life in the other world, and in a state of reward, he answered, "yes."

Signed, "LOTHRINGER."

Letter from gen. Hoche, commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.

"Wetzlaer, 29 Thermidor, (Aug. 6) fifth year.

"You have been called on, citizen directors, by a message of the council of five hundred, to bring before the tribunals the persons who signed the orders given to the troops for their march into the interior.—For once M. Willot has spoken my wishes both to the national representation and to you.

"Allow me, therefore, to request of you to point out the tribunal to which I am to apply, to obtain at length the justice to which I am entitled. It is time that the French nation should be made acquainted with the atrocity of the accusations repeatedly brought forward against me, by men who, being my personal enemies, ought at least to make their friends, or rather patrons, speak out in a cause which is personal to them.

"It is time that the inhabitants of Paris, more especially, should know what is understood by the marking out of limits for the military; and should have an explanation given to them how 9 or 12,000 men (I will suppose a greater number) can blockade a city which, at the first beat of a drum, or the sound of a bell, if the latter be preferred, could arm 150,000 of its inhabitants for the defence of its property and its laws.

ANECDOTE

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

"When Franklin was on his mission to France previous to the alliance, he put up one night at an inn near the frontiers. Gibbon, the celebrated historian, happening to be in the same house, Franklin sent his compliments, requesting the pleasure of spending the evening with Dr. Gibbon. In answer he received a card, importing, that "notwithstanding Dr. Gibbon's regard for the character of Dr. Franklin, as a man and a philosopher, he could not reconcile it with his duty to his king, to have any conversation with a *revolted subject!* Franklin in reply wrote a note, declaring, that "though Dr. Gibbon's principles had compelled him to withhold the pleasure of his conversation, Dr. F. still had such a respect for the character of Dr. G. as a gentleman and an historian, that when in the course of his writing the history of the *decline and fall* of empires, the *decline and fall* of the British empire should come to be his subject, *as he expected it soon would*, Dr. F. would be happy to furnish him with *ample materials* which were in his possession."

Upon this I made the following remarks:

——"Whether this anecdote record a truth or not, I shall not pretend to say; but it must be confessed that the expressions imputed to the two personages were strictly in character. In Gibbon we see the faithful subject, and the man of candour and honour: in Franklin, the treacherous and malicious "old ZANGA of Boston."

Now for the letter of *Mr. Fenno's* COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER.——He hints at other passages in my gazette, "calculated *to degrade the American character*, &c." besides the one he has noticed; but, as I cannot even guess at these, I shall be excused for confining myself, on the present occasion, to the particular instance which he has cited.

He objects to my "*reviving animosities which all good men desire to bury in oblivion.*" How unjust this charge is must be perceived at once by every one who casts his eye over the above. The anecdote was not of *my selection*; it was published in a New-York paper, and republished in all those of this city. The publication of it at this time was a sort of dung-hill cock triumph over Great-Britain, and could be intended for no other purposes than that of "*reviving animosities.*"

The observations on this spiteful paragraph are such as were naturally called for: the reprobation of the malicious old hypocrite, who is represented as *the hero of the anecdote*; and they do not contain the least reflection on the *American character* or the *principles of the revolution.*

Old Franklin is held up to the admiration of the people, for having wantonly, and maliciously predicted that the empire of Britain *would soon fall to the ground*; and because I call him an old ZANGA for this prediction, I am charged with *degrading the American character*; as if *every American* were admitted to be *of the same disposition*, and to entertain *the same vengeful sentiments*, as this remorseless old deist. Nay, *Mr. Fenno's correspondent* carries the thing still farther, and observes, that the observation on Franklin necessarily applies itself to Messrs. Washington, Adams, Jay, and Hamilton. But, if this curious logician expects to be believed here, he must first prove each of these gentlemen to have uttered sentiments equally insulting, vindictive, and sanguinary, with those of Franklin; a thing, I believe, which it would be very difficult for him to do. However, this I have nothing to do with. When I am convinced that either of them, not content with obtaining the independence of the Colonies, was savage enough to *hug himself in the hope that the parent state would perish in the conflict*, I will call him a ZANGA. Nor shall I be afraid, in so doing, of exposing myself to the charge of inconsistency. I have thought highly, and I have spoken highly of these gentlemen, but, did any one ever suppose that I applauded them merely as *revolutionists?* Much less as *bitter, inexorable, and brutal enemies to Great-Britain.*

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks

60 cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. 5

The Medical Lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the last Monday in November next.

October 14. 2aw4w.

"It is proper alſo, that M. Charon ſhould explain himſelf as to the preſence of 13,000 men in his department, which not one foot ſoldier has entered, (the legion of France, which formed the advance guard of the column, did not paſs le Chene le Poilleux.) The reſt of the troops did not quit the united departments, in which they ſtill remain.

"Finally, I demand of you a tribunal, to the end that I may obtain for my brethren in arms and myſelf, that juſt reparation to which we are entitled. I have been deſcribed as a ſeditious man: they have been treated as brigands. Our accuſers ought to bring forward proof of our crimes, and not the hearſay of M. Charon, who wiſhed that I ſhould not paſs through Rheims on my way to Cologne, notwithſtanding there is no other road: they ought to bring proofs of them by authentic and irrefragable documents. All thoſe which I have ſigned are about to appear; they are already in the preſs. If certain of the ſoldiery have teſtified their indignation at the reception they met with on their returning to their homes, it will be ſeen that I had a ſmaller ſhare in this, than thoſe which were ſo much terrified by four regiments of chaſſeurs.

"I have long poſſeſſed the eſteem of the public, not in the way of certain revolutionary cut-throats, who are recognized as the chief agents of Louis XVIII. but in conſequence of having the pretenſions of a man of worth. This title I cannot be expected to renounce, for the ſake of certain upſtarts who are figuring for a moment on the revolutionary ſcene, and who are as yet known merely by inſignificant declamations, and plans to the utmoſt extent ſubverſive of every kind of good order and government.

(Signed) "L. HOCHE."

—

M. Charon has replied to this demand, in ſuch a manner as muſt, we think, embarraſs the general.

"My explanation," ſays he, "ſhall be clear, ſhort, preciſe, and true; it is extracted from the deliberations of the central adminiſtration, tranſmitted to the miniſter of war, to the committee of inſpectors, to the treaſury, and in the journal of its proceedings of the 16th July laſt.

"Order of cantonment given by the adjutant general.

"At Vitry, 2000 light infantry of the 9th demi brigade.

"At Saint Menehould, 2,200 ditto Legion des Francs.

"At Chalons, 3000 ditto 99th demi brigade.

"At Rheims, 5000 infantry of the line, 108th demi brigade.

"Altogether 10,200 men.

"To which are to be added four regiments of chaſſeurs, commanded by general Richepauſe, and the light infantry, and it is eaſy to find 13,000 men, as well infantry as cavalry, part of which are yet in the department either at Rheims, where there have been as many as 4000 men, as a letter from that place of the 2d inſt. ſtates, or elſe at St. Menehould and at Courteſols, where there are yet two regiments of chaſſeurs.

"Ought not the circumſtance of 13,000 men having received orders for cantonment in a particular territory, though not all of them reaching it at the ſame time, notwithſtanding preparations made for that purpoſe, to have alarmed the citizens and magiſtrates, particularly in a department which had been the victim of every ſyſtem of revolutionary taxation, and ought not the magiſtrates, in that caſe unable to defend themſelves, to have applied to a ſuperior authority, and have prevented by their cares the dangers with which they were threatened?

"Neither the central adminiſtration nor myſelf were capable of ſuſpecting any wrong from the defenders of the country, whoſe exploits it has more than once celebrated through my organ, nor of ſeeking to deprive them of the public eſteem. Had we thought it poſſible that ſome great attempt was meditating, we ſhould, jealous of fulfilling our duty as citizens and magiſtrates, have employed thoſe means which nature and the laws entruſt us with, and recollected that the conſtitutional act which confides to us the honorable and ſacred prerogative of convoking the French people, in caſe of the diſſolution of the legiſlative body, impoſes on us the duty of ſecuring them from tyranny; we ſhould, if our efforts and our cries had been ineffectual, like the Roman ſenators, exterminated in the ſtreets of Rome, while ſitting in their ivory chairs, have afforded our countrymen, thus threatened with ſlavery, a laſt example of our devotion to our country, and of our reſpect to the national repreſentation."

—

Reply of the two united committees of the inſpectors of the hall of the council of elders and five hundred, to the letter of citizen Ramel, commandant of the guard of the legiſlative body.

"We do not ſtand in need, citizen colleagues, of the new aſſurances which you give us, in order to appreciate the diſpoſitions of the corps of grenadiers and their chiefs towards the legiſlative body. Men who have done ſo much for liberty can never abandon it, and give way to factions which ſeek to annihilate it, and with it the conſtitution of the 3d year. If we had only this ſecurity it would be ſufficient; but we have yet further teſtimonies, in the exact diſcipline which they preſerve, and which we every day witneſs. The teſtimony which we are thus anxious of rendering them, we wiſh to propagate; and we doubt not that it will deſtroy all the uneaſineſs which can ſubſiſt; and that our colleagues will be as anxious to applaud this conduct as ourſelves."

[Signed by the members of the two committees.]

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 25.

This morning arrived at Spithead the Bedford and Melampus, two of Rear Admiral Curtis's ſquadron, from the Texel, where they left Admiral Duncan's fleet cruizing; but there was no appearance whatever of the Dutch putting to ſea.

MILFORD, Auguſt 23.

Sailed hence this day his majeſty's ſhips Chapman and Lord Mulgrave, with a large fleet bound round land, among which was the Small Bridge tranſport, having on board the remainder of the French troops that landed near this port.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

Extract of a letter from Niagara, dated September 29.

"The only news we have here, is the ſale of the Lands lying on the other ſide of the river, to Mr. Morris, by the Senecas; there are about three millions of acres, out of which they have retained 200,000 in different places—The terms we do not yet know, as the Indians are not yet returned from the ſale, which was effected at Geneſee. We may now expect to ſee the other ſide ſettling faſt; it is a very fine country, and no doubt will ſell in lots very high.

"The Americans have appointed a new commanding officer here; ſince his arrival, the troops have been under arms every night—You'l aſk, for fear of what?—ſtrange to tell—for fear of the Indians—although there are none nearer than eighty miles, being as quiet as ever in their villages, and perfectly ſatisfied with both governments. Every body thinks it is merely a ſcheme, "to keep the mens' noſes more to the grind-ſtone," as their times are nearly out; and the commander, who is a Swiſs, thinks they have had too idle a life."

Great military and other preparations are making at the city of New-Brunſwick, for the reception and entertainment of the Preſident of the United States, on his return to the ſeat of government, who is to dine with the citizens of that place on Thurſday the 9th of next month.

The apparent return of health to our ſiſter city, and the conſequent ſtir among the commercial citizens of that place at this lively ſeaſon of the year, will not fail to prove a ſource of felicitation to the citizens at large, as well as highly advantageous to individuals whoſe extenſive maritime concerns would render abſence a ſerious inconvenience.

Wedneſday the 18th inſt. the Feſtival of the Apoſtle and Evangeliſt St. Luke, was the day appointed for the conſecration of the Rev. Abraham Jarvis, D. D. to the Epiſcopate of the ſtate of Connecticut.

DIED—On Friday laſt, Thomas Randal, Eſq. in the 74th year of his age, after a long and painful illneſs. His remains were interred in the family-vault in the burial-ground of Trinity Church, attended by numerous relations and friends, who lamented their loſs, in this valuable citizen and uſeful member of ſociety.

BOSTON, October 24.

By capt. Hawkes, in 48 days from Liſbon, we learn that Ad. Jarvis continued the blockade of Cadiz up to the time of his ſailing.

We ſhould imagine from capt. Baker's requiring proviſions in a very few days after ſailing from Cadiz that the city muſt be in conſiderable diſtreſs for food.

Jarvis appears to be under no dread of a *ſortie* from the Spaniſh embargoed fleet; for he has very recently made a further detachment from his ſquadron, to convoy the Spaniſh prizes from Liſbon to England.

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CASUALTIES.

On Saturday afternoon a Sailor fell from the foretop of the ſhip Packet, lying at the long-wharf, whither he had gone to indulge himſelf with a nap. He received but little injury, but was carried to the Alm's houſe to lodge till his complete recovery.

On Friday, while the Providence ſtage was on the road from this to that town, the ſteps getting looſe, the Driver jumped form his box, and while employed in faſtening them up the horſes ſtarted. He run and caught hold of the reins of the horſes next the Coach, but not being able to ſtop them, was thrown down, and the horſes and carriage paſſed over him. After running about quarter of an hour, the hinder hourſe fell, and the others neceſſarily ſtopped; in a few minutes, the Driver came up to the Carriage, to the great joy of the paſſengers who were much alarmed not being able to extricate themſelves from the carriage; but fortunately the adventure ended with a little injury to the carriage alone.

DIED At Bridgwatter, the 19th inſt. NATHAN KINGMAN, eldeſt ſon of capt. Ezra Kingman, aged 12 years. His death was occaſioned by attempting to get out of the forward part of the cart, when the team he was driving was moving quick down a deſcending piece of Land; he unfortunately fell under the wheel, which paſſed over the middle of his body, which ſorrowful accident he ſurvived about 16 hours in great diſtreſs, and then expired.

At Conventry Mr. USNALL GREEN aged 102 His father was in Cromwell's army, and fought 11 pitched battles, and brought a ſword to this country which he wore in thoſe engagements.

RUTLAND, (Vermont) Oct. 23.

The poſt from Windſor confirms the acceptance of the hon. Iſaac Tichenor, as governor of this ſtate—His excellency addreſſed the aſſembly on the occaſion, in a very ample and elegant manner—which, with their anſwer, will appear in the Herald next week.

The hon. Nathaniel Chipman, Eſq. is elected ſenator in Congreſs, for this diſtrict: and the hon. Iſrael Smith chief juſtice of the ſupreme court, in this ſtate. David Whitney, Eſq. is appointed major general of the fourth diviſion of militia in this ſtate—and Eli Coggſwell, Eſq major general of the ſecond diviſion.

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[☞ *Inſerted by requeſt.*]

Monday laſt, the ſeveral military companies, (viz. capt. Walker's artillery, and capt. Gove's cavalry) together with a reſpectable concourſe of other citizens, agreeable to appointment, met at Mr. Farrar's inn, in this town, for the purpoſe of celebrating the election of our new governor Tichenor.—About two o'clock, an elegant entertainment was prepared, and the proceedings introduced with a ſumptuous feaſt—After which, the military paraded, for the purpoſe of performing their uſual exerciſes, and the ſpectators were gratified with an ample diſplay of military manœuvres—which was concluded by a diſcharge of cannon, in honor of his excellency gov. Tichenor. In the evening all was feſtivity—the citizens again aſſembled—and the evening was cloſed in hilarity, while order and regularity added dignity to the ſcene.

THE BALL.

On Thurſday laſt, a very liberal entertainment was made by Mr. Farrar, of this town. At an early hour in the afternoon, a large and reſpectable number of ladies (and at evening a ſimilar number of gentlemen) aſſembled; and after partaking of a moſt elegant repaſt, the hall was illuminated, and prepared for the ball; where the "ſons and daughters of mirth," liberally participated in the agreeable amuſement of dancing.

RICHMOND, (Virg.) October 25.

COMMUNICATION.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yeſterday was decided, in the Court of Appeals, the caſe of M'Call againſt Turner; in which the Judges gave an opinion upon ſeveral points; and, among others, upon the great queſtion, whether intereſt be demandable for the time of the revolutionary war, upon a bond, which was originally due to a perſon, who was abſent, during the war, in the Britiſh Dominions, and which continued to be due to him. The ſentiments, then delivered by the Court, will bear the teſt of the ſevereſt diſcuſſions, and did great honor to the judges, who ſat in the cauſe. They concurred in the judgment, that intereſt was not demandable for the period of the war.

It is a great bleſſing to our country, that Mr. Pendleton, who has paſſed his ſeventy-fifth year, ſtill manifeſts the ſame perſpicuity, vigour of mind, comprehenſion and power of argument, for which he has always been diſtinguiſhed. Long may he, and his illuſtrious fellow-labourer in juriſprudence, Wythe, be exceptions, as they now are, to the ſuppoſition, contained in the conſtitution of New-York, that after the age of ſixty-years, no man can be fit for a ſeat on a judicial bench.

ALEXANDRIA, October 26.

Yeſterday arrived in town the Chevalier YRUJO, ambaſſador from the court of Spain.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31.

Mr. FENNO,

In reading the hiſtories of diſcoveries, we obſerve not only the virtues and talents, but likewiſe the vices that are attendant upon human nature. Few authors can benefit mankind without perſecution, and attempts of the baſeſt kind to deſtroy their well deſerved reputation have been the general conſequence. Envy purſues merit as the ſhadow follows the ſubſtance. Such conduct to thoſe who deſerve our warmeſt gratitude, places the human character in the worſt point of view. Dr. Hervey, by the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, laid the foundation for the moſt uſeful improvements in medical ſcience. Few of his cotemporaries, whom age had rivetted to their prejudices, comprehended or believed it; and it was reſerved for the younger part of the profeſſion to propagate a doctrine, which, without any farther proofs of its truth, is now perceived inſtantaneouſly by every ſtudent of medicine. The force of education and of dulneſs were barriers not only to the advancement of this truth, but were ſufficiently powerful to deprive this generous benefactor of nearly all his practice. Envy however ſtopped not here; for when his cotemporaries were obliged to adopt the opinion, they attempted to tarniſh his reputation by aſcribing the diſcovery to ſome French phyſician, and ſome even gave the merit to the venerable Hippocrates.—Such is the power of truth, and ſuch are the ſubterfuges of the envious. The idea of being uſeful to mankind ſupported D. Hervey under the preſſure of perſecution and poverty, and he truſted that an unprejudiced and benefited poſterity would do him juſtice. They could not obviate the penury that the exerciſe of his talents brought upon him, but have conſidered him as excluſively entitled to the merit of diſcovering the circulation of the blood. They have condemned his perſecutors; but, upon a ſimilar occaſion, have imitated their example. Dr. Ruſh has introduced into practice, in this city, calomel and bleeding in bilious complaints, and has diſcovered the efficacy of ſalivation in triumphing over them. He too has received a large ſhare of perſecution; and envy, forced into the conviction of the propriety of theſe remedies, is now attempting to throw a ſhade over his character; but the benefited cities, his country, and all poſterity, will eventually do him juſtice. Hervey and Sydenham, Deſcartes and Galileo, have each ſhared his fate. Malice and ignorance have thought him an object worthy of perſecution. It is to be hoped, however, that the aſperſions of a few will not prevent him from proſecuting his enquiries, and that his talents will ſtill be employed in the ſervice of mankind.

AN OBSERVER.

Died, on the 27th inſt. at Mileſtown, about 7 miles from the city, Mr. ROBERT FARIS, only ſon of Mr. John Faris, of the ſtate of Delaware.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 27th to 31ſt inſt. in the morning,

ABSTRACTED.

Admitted, 27th, Jane Black, Fifth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine ſtreets.
— 28th, 29th and 30th, NONE.
Diſcharged—27th, Joſeph Craycroft, admitted 15th inſt.
— 28th, NONE.
— 29th, John Laymon, admitted 12th.
— Robert Butler, 14th.
— 30th, Charles Harkins, 17th.
DIED, NONE.
Interred in the Hoſpital Ground, Oct. 30,
From City or Suburbs, 1
Remain in Hoſpital, Convaleſcent 14, Sick 6 } 20
One of whom is dangerous.

☞ The Alderman's Court for the city of Philadelphia will be opened on Monday next, the 6th of November, at the city-hall as uſual. Thoſe who have buſineſs in the ſaid court are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

October 31, 1797.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Arrived, brig Polly, Wroth, Jeremie.
Left there, 12th inſt.
Brig James, Gemmeny, of this port } juſt arrived.
Eliza, O'Connor, do. }
Touch'd at the Mole, and came out in company with
Sch. Phœbe, Smith, for this port.
——, Logan, do.
And ſeveral others for different ports of the U. S. under convoy of a ſloop of war and an armed packet.

Arrived ſch. Alciope, Rice, 16 days from Port au Paix. She was carried into that port and condemned, veſſel and cargo. With capt. Rice came paſſengers, the captains of the following veſſels condemned, &c. at that port.

Ship Sally, Clark, of Norfolk
Goddeſs of Plenty, Churnſide, Philad.
Brig ——, Corbell, of New-York
Sloop Friendſhip, Lee, Norfolk
Brig Amelia, Houſton (purchaſed) was to ſail for this port ſhortly after the Alciope.

Capt. Rice informs, that about the 9th inſt. the Magicienne, Britiſh frigate, captured 9 ſail of French privateers, moſt of them ſchooners, in the neighbourhood of Port au Paix.

Ship Elizabeth, Bray, from the Havanna, is below. (Long paſſage.)

Sch. Little John, Peaſe, of this port, has arrived at Baltimore from the Havanna.

Sch. Sarah, Jarvis, ſailed from Liverpool for this port, the 25th Auguſt. (Boſt. pap.)

New-York October 28.

ARRIVED.		DAYS
Ship Shepherdeſs, Hand,	Savannah	7
Molly, Dickſon,	Hull	70
Brig Lucy, Clark,	St. Domingo	22
Humility, Jeſman,	Leghorn	150
Sch'r Polly, Chace,	Savannah	8
St. Patrick, ——,	Curraco	20
Sloop Cornelia, Clark,	Norfolk	3

Charleſton, October 17.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Canton, Coffin, Iſle of France, 98 days.

A ſhip under Daniſh colours, ſuppoſed to be the Republican, from Bremen, took a pilot on board yeſterday to the ſouthward of the bar.

Capt. Coffin informs, that the Iſle of France appeared to be in perfect tranquillity, and the ſlaves under the ſtricteſt ſubordination; that the produce of the colonies was exceedingly high, and American produce as low in proportion; that many American veſſels have touched there from Bourdeaux, and proceeded on to Bengal. Nine French frigates and fifteen privateers, were out upon the different coaſts of India cruiſing againſt the Engliſh, and a number of valuable prizes taken by them were daily arriving. Good accounts were received at the Iſle of France of an Engliſh ſquadron, to the number of eight or ten ſhips, fitting in Madras roads, for ſome ſecret expedition reported to be deſtined againſt Manilla; but the French ſeemed to miſtruſt, that their intention was to pay them a viſit; they talked lightly of it, as they thought their Iſland proof againſt the whole naval force that the Engliſh had in the Eaſt-Indies. They ſeemed to be under ſome apprehenſion for their ſiſter colony of Bourbon. The generality of the people appeared to be quite ariſtocratical in their principles, and talked very loud againſt the preſent government of France, without the leaſt reſerve as to time or place. They pay great reſpect to the American flag; and the government, in its dealings, behaved very honorably. Paper money was depreciated to a very low ebb, but there appeared to be plenty of coin in circulation. They had heard from Europe that the governments of France and America laboured under ſome miſunderſtanding, which they ſeemed much to regret. There was news circulating and generally credited, that the Engliſh in India were at war with ſome of the country powers. A number of French veſſels were daily arriving from Batavia with rice. A Daniſh company ſhip had arrived from Canton, diſmaſted; and a Daniſh ſhip was ſtanding trial, ſuppoſed to be Engliſh property.

Captain Coffin left in the Iſle of France, two brigs from Salem, and one bark, all bound to Bengal.

The ſhips Beliſarius and Ocean had ſailed about ten days for the ſame place.

Left at Bourbon, ſhip Nancy, of New-York, captain Butler, bound to Batavia.

Came paſſenger in the Canton, captain John Boyd, of Boſton.

☞ University of Pennſylvania

October 27, 1797.

THE different Schools of the Univerſity will be opened on Monday, the 6th of November; of which, all who are concerned, are requeſted to take notice.

By order of the Faculty.

WM. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the ſhip Ganges, John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzy do.
Humhums	Charcouna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hhkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR

90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

☞ In the courſe of a few days, the PIECE GOODS, compoſing the cargo of the ſhip Ganges, will be expoſed for ſale at that large commodious Store, the northweſt corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets, where a bale of every ſpecies of Goods will be open. d Oct. 31.

LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the beſt clean Ruſſia HEMP

60 caſks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For Sale by the ſubſcribers, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

Wharton and Lewis,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store and Inſurance Office for ſhipping, No. 115, South Front ſtreet,

Jamaica Rum, 4th proof, } entitled to
Alicant Brandy, 1ſt & 2d proof } drawback.
Madeira Wine, and
A few hogſheads of Juniper Berries.

October 31. cotf

For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

James Joſiah, *Maſter,*

WILL ſail with all convenient expedition ——For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain, or to

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For Charter,

THE SHIP

John Bulkley,

Samuel Volans, *Maſter.*

THIS veſſel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 3000 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the General Board, of the Guardians of the Poor, for the city of Philadelphia, and ſuburbs, will be held at the Old City Court-Houſe, on Thurſday next, the 2d of November, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Thoſe Gentlemen whoſe time expired on the 25th of September laſt, and who have unſettled accounts with the Board, are particularly requeſted to attend.

PETER MIERCKEN, Pres.

Southwark, 30th Oct. 1797. 3t.

Young Ladies of Philadelphia.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſaid Academy will be open on Monday, the ſixth of Nov. inſt. for the reception of pupils.

JOHN POOR, Principal.

Oct. 31, dot.

All Perſons,

INDEBTED to the Eſtate of JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring forward their accounts to either of the ſubſcribers.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON, } Adminiſtr's.
JOHN JOHNSON, Jun. }
JOHN JOHNSON, }

Germantown, 10th m. o. 27th, 1797.

Oct. 31. ¶t3t.

In the Preſs,

And ſpeedily will be publiſhed by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, Second, the corner of Cheſnut Street,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility. And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and Peſtilential diſeaſes; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

Oct. 31. §12t

Wants a Place, as a WET NURSE,

A YOUNG Woman, who can be well recommended—Enquire of the Printer.

October 31. 1w

Mordecai Lewis,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-ſtreet,

250 bales of Bengal Goods

Containing Baftas
Coſſas
Gurrahs
Morangungees
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Mamoody
Calicoes
11 boxes Iriſh Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
20 canniſters Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
106 do. Eaſt India Ginger
100 caſks roll Brimſtone
70 pipes Madeira Wine
57 caſks Gin
A quantity of ſheathing Copper and Nails.

October 30. 3aw3w

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1737, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleating: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28 1aw

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&frm

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 22wtf

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7. cod4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,
Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscriber, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

Thomas Armat and Son,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandize to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to.

By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

☞ The communication by post is open and regular as usual.

Sept. 18. thtf

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street

August 24. d1w

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house 20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 21w3w.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 South Second-Street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mwf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookfellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

BY BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 3t

The Philadelphia, Atsion, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Atsion, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grousing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, top, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—tuwsf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday,* and *Saturday,* at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 3awmwtf

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark-striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 112, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, fid-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 26. &am.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,

Queen Ann's County, Maryland.